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BIOGRAPHY.

etch of the Character of the Rev. Joseph *throp, D. D. late of West-Spring field.*

[Concluded from page 44.]

t the most interesting view of Doctor rop's character remains yet to be ex-ed: it was as a *Minister* of Jesus that reputation shone with the most un-led splendor. To his comprehensive llect and exalted piety was added all acquired ministerial furniture which essary to constitute a great *theologi-* He was familiar with the most dis-hed theological writers, and could , at pleasure, many important con-ersies in the christian church. The ce of theology he had carefully stu-in all its parts and connections. The m of truth which he found in the *Bi-* and to which he stedfastly adhered, f which salvation by the atoning d life-giving spirit of Christ is the inent feature. Here he often de-d that he rested his hope of heaven; at if the great doctrine of atonement taken away, there was, in his view, g left in the gospel, to meet the ne-s of a sinner. At the same time enlarged views of christianity led him e a due estimate upon every part angelical truth. The system of doc-s and precepts, revealed in the gos-was, to his apprehension, a harmoni-nd beautiful whole; every part of h, though not absolutely essential to ion, bears the impression of truth & nity.

a Preacher, Doctor Lathrop undoubt-held no ordinary rank.* He never cted his bearers into the field of me-ysical and refined speculation, but contented to preach the truth as it Jesus. His discourses were re-able for a practical exhibition of gos-truth, for a strict and ingenious analy-f his subject, for abounding with impressive sentiment, and deep itical views of human nature, and implicity and perspicuity of method, ment, and expression, which render-hem alike intelligible to the most illi-e, and gratifying to the most refined hearers. It is a common observa-among preachers, that the great truths e gospel, from the peculiar constitu-of the human mind, lose much of their ect, by being often repeated; but Doc-*Lathrop possessed* the rare talent of *g the text* of every discourse so *vent, that* while he kept constantly the same cardinal truths, his hear-were perpetually gratified with novel-Though he preached all the doc-of the gospel affectionately and fully, he never introduced contro-y into the desk, unless some exigen-nifestly required it. As a writer of nal sermons, it may be doubted er he was exceeded by any preach-his day. His peculiarly fertile and ve genius supplied him with mate-appropriate to every occasion. He osed with great rapidity, & it would with less intellectual effort than writers of eminence. He has left d him about five thousand manuscript s, a noble monument of his piety, , and industry.

he devotional exercises, he was pecu-fervent, appropriate and instructive. casional prayers were so remarka-rtinent, that no circumstance, which excite sympathy or interest, seemed verlooked. While the pious mind d upon these exercises with de-nd edification, it was impossible to the impression, that his heart was d with the true spirit of a disciple. of us, my hearers, who have so often privileged, to accompany him to the of grace, will never forget the af-ate fervour which seemed to glow ery petition, the exalted strain of tical sentiment, the expressions of umility and unfeigned confidence in erits of the Redeemer, and the ten-d animating benedictions which he nced upon his beloved people. The s of his congregation were pecu-near his heart, and his prayers were more fervent, than while he was nding them in all the tenderness of r to the blessing of his Father in

manner in the pulpit was natural, sol-d impressive. Without possessing, gh degree, the graces of elocution, was a dignified and reverent style of which gave importance to every nt that he uttered. It was the un-d expression of a heart impressed evated, by a sense of the presence ajesty of Jehovah.

pastoral intercourse, he was uncom-attentive to the peculiar circum-of his flock, and disposed to make personal sacrifices,† for the sake of preserving their union and prosperity. Above all, he was an eminent example of prudence. He was cautious, without being timid: familiar without sacrificing his dignity; condescending without abandoning what he believed to be the principles of duty. In cases of difficulty, his people always found in him a counsellor, in whose decisions they could trust with unwavering confidence. In seasons of affliction, they found him alive to all their sorrows, and ready to commend them to the God of all grace and comfort. They only who have known and loved him as their minister, can form an adequate idea of the tenderness and dignity, with which he sustained the pastoral relation.

As a *ruler in the church,* few men have been more eminently distinguished. His excellent judgment and consummate prudence, united with a deep discernment of character, and an extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical government, eminently qualified him to be entrusted with the most important interests of the church. The numerous instances, in which his advice has been solicited in doubtful and perplexing cases, shew in what estimation his character as a counsellor has been held by the christian public. His talent at composing differences was almost peculiar to himself. He has, more than once, when called to act as mediator, in the heat of controversy, extinguished the flame of animosity and discord, and dropped upon the conflicting parties the mantle of kindness and benignity.

It would be a grateful employment did time permit, to dwell upon many other features of Doctor Lathrop's character, but I must leave to your own recollection, to fill up the imperfect outline which has been presented. We do not pretend that he was free from the infirmities of human nature, or hold him up to you as a model of christian perfection; but for intellectual greatness, for the most amiable and kind affections, for exemplary prudence and enlightened, consistent piety, we believe that few men have sustained a more exalted character. Multitudes, who have only heard of the splendour of his virtues, will contemplate, in his death, the extinction of one of the brightest luminaries of the church; while those, who have been blessed with his instructions ond example, who have revered him as a pastor and loved him as a father, will delight to embalm his memory in the most grateful and tender collection.

* printed Sermons of Dr. L. are contain-volumes, octavo, beside many occa-scourses which have not been collected. American divine, it is believed, has d so many sermons, and few have gain-extensive and rapid circulation. Some orks have been printed, and received t applause in Europe. It is expected of the large number of valuable MSS. has left will be given to the public.

† as several times solicited to leave his tion for a more distinguished sphere of al labor, but he uniformly declined on d that his own parish would probably his removal.

MISSION IN CEYLON.

From the Missionary Herald for March.

Joint Letter of the Missionaries to the Corresponding Secretary.

Jaffna, Sept. 10th, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Since the date of our last letter, which we forwarded to Calcutta about the 1st of May, the Lord has dealt very graciously with us, and we desire, with gratitude, to record his mercies. Three of our number, at the date of our last letter, were much reduced by sickness, and had so many alarming symptoms, that we feared the result. Although called to pass through the furnace of affliction, we have not been forsaken; for the Lord has given us many precious tokens of his love, whereof we are glad, and by which we are encouraged to go on in the work, to which we are called. The afflictions, which were upon us, have been, in a great measure, removed; and those severe trials, which we anticipated, have not been experienced. The brethren Meigs and Poor, who, for some time were not able to labor, have been mercifully restored to health, and are able to prosecute their work. Our dear brother Richards, although feeble, shares in the labors of the mission. We do not think that he will entirely recover, nor do we see any indication of approaching dissolution. We still hope he will be able to lift up his voice to warn and instruct this people.

Arrival of Mr. Garrett.

Your letter of Jan. 31st, & Mr. Evarts's of Feb. 4th, were received on the 17th of July. By these we were advised, that a printer might be soon expected. On the first Monday of August, while assembled at Batticotta with other missionary & Christian friends for prayer, we received a letter from brother Garrett, informing us of his arrival at Tranquebar. This intelligence increased our obligations to God, added interest to our meeting, and excited joyful expectations. The Wednesday following, we were informed of his arrival at Point Pedro, about 16 miles from Tillipally. The brethren Poor and Scudder went immediately to conduct him to Tillipally, where we were assembled, with grateful hearts, to welcome him home. Thus as individuals, we are highly favored of God, and, as a mission, we are called to listen to the precious promise: "Fear thou not, for I am with thee: be not dismayed, for I am thy God."

Arrangement of Missionary Stations.

Strengthened in number and in health, encouraged by the counsels of the Board, and animated by the dealings of Providence, we have felt bound to extend ourselves at least so far, as to occupy to the best advantage, those parishes, in which we had already established schools, and which, for some time, have been under our immediate care. To accomplish this object, the brethren Winslow and Spaulding removed in June to their station, at Oodooville, where they are advantageously situated, and where they find much to encourage them, both from the attention given by the people to preaching & from the flattering prospects of the schools.

But one additional station was not thought sufficient. That our intercourse with the heathen may be more direct and extensive, and our schools more efficiently superintended, we think that the labors of two missionaries at one station, who have acquired the language, with the assistance of natives, which may now be obtained, will turn to much less account, than they would by each occupying a station, with similar establishments. The native assistance, which we now have, is very considerable, and is fast increasing. We have four natives, who interpret readily whatever we wish to communicate to the people. All these are members of our church. We have five others, some of whom are hopefully pious, who act as interpreters on common occasions, and who assist in the acquisition of the language. Besides these, we have many interesting boys, who now speak English, and who render us much assistance in the work of the mission. With such assistance, one missionary can manage the concerns of the station, and the schools connected with it. By extending ourselves, and multiplying schools, the great object of our mission will be more effectually secured; whereas, should we have two brethren at a station, the number of our schools must of necessity be less; for it is both inconvenient, and inexpedient, to have schools attached to any station, more than two or three miles distant. All within this distance may be superintended by one missionary.

On the supposition, that the two brethren at Tillipally were to be separated at a future period, there appeared several reasons why the separation should take place as soon as practicable. Although four bungalows were given by the Rev. Mr. Glenie, for the accommodation of the sick, those temporary buildings, while we were destitute of a physician, were appropriated for the use of schools, &c. It is therefore necessary that other buildings, and those of a more durable nature, be erected for the many persons, who are constantly applying for medical assistance. —Since, therefore, we deemed it expedient for these brethren to be separated, at no distant period, it would have been injudicious to expend money for building a house for the sick, since such an additional building would be of but little use, should the station be occupied by a single missionary only. The medical establishment will be considerable. Brother Scudder has many names for children to be educated in his family, and there is already at Tillipally, a boarding school of both sexes. To unite so many things at one station appeared inexpedient.

New Station at Panditeripo.

But to establish another station seemed almost impossible, for want of funds. To obviate this difficulty, in some measure, brother Scudder brought forward a proposition, the amount of which is, that he engages to fit up a station at Panditeripo with his private money, which is to be refunded at some future period, either by contributions at home, or from the general funds of this mission. This proposition was accepted. The subject of extending ourselves still further seemed important, and commanding. What we had already done is little, compared with our multiplied blessings. These laid us under obligations to do more. We have done as Providence seemed to indicate, and as due deliberation warranted us. Brother Scudder removed to Panditeripo in July. The repairs are making with much expedition, and we are happy to say, that every thing is favorable and seems to promise much.

Licensing of Dr. Scudder to preach.

Agreeably to the instructions of the Board, brother Scudder attended to the study of Theology while on his passage, and has since devoted as much time to it, as circumstances would admit. As he was now to occupy a new station, it appeared desirable, that he should receive a license to preach. In a regular meeting, held according to the custom of the American churches, he was examined; and, having given good satisfaction, he was licensed. We thought proper to advise him to continue his studies preparatory to his future ordination. Brother Scudder's removal from Tillipally, and the returning health of the brethren at Batticotta, rendered the missionary strength of these two stations very unequal. It was therefore thought expedient, that brother Woodward should remove to Tillipally for the present; but it is desirable, that he should soon occupy a new station. When we consider the assistance, which we have from the boys in our school, and that the acquisition of the language is gradually giving us strength, we are convinced, that our borders must still be enlarged.

But what shall we do? We have no funds for building, and not more than five months supply for our own subsistence. We are not, we cannot be, anxious for ourselves, if faithful; but we do feel anxious for the heathen, for we behold their wretchedness. When we are solicited to go into other parishes, and establish schools, must we silence these solicitations by saying, we are not able? Under such circumstances, how ought we to feel? When we see so many destitute parishes not only willing to be instructed, but even inviting us to establish schools, ought we not to remind Christians, "Whosoever hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" Where had the American churches been, had the early Christians withheld from our ancestors the light of the Gospel? Where will their brethren the gentiles be, should Christians of the present day not have compassion?

Printing Establishment in Ceylon.

[After mentioning, that the press would be a valuable acquisition; and that, with the information brought by Mr. Garrett, they hoped to obtain it from Calcutta, where it has long been, the missionaries proceed as follows:]

In the mean time, brother Garrett will apply himself to the language; and, should our funds admit, and the press be obtained, he will commence printing immediately. But we fear, that our funds will not be sufficient. It will indeed be painful to our hearts to have all other things in readiness, and be compelled to delay months, if not a year, for want of money. While we delay, thousands perish. The claims of millions on the American churches are imperious and must be felt, and, we believe, will be acknowledged. We look homeward, not only for means to carry into effect the plans already adopted by us, but we think it very desirable, that this mission should be extended to the neighboring continent.

Claims of the Indian Peninsula.

At the commencement of this mission, our situation was thought important from its contiguity to the peninsula, where the language of this people is spoken by some millions. We were then much encouraged, by our brethren at Bombay and other missionaries, to extend our views that way. Previous to the present time, however, we have not been able, for want of help, to look toward that important field, with any hope that we should be able to accomplish our original design. Still we are persuaded, that the call is as urgent as ever. To place before you the magnitude of this object, we need not dwell on the vast population of the coast; nor on the interesting places for missionary stations. True, there are a few missionaries in that field; but in no place is there one where ten are urgently demanded; and many large and populous districts are entirely neglected. Yet, on all the Coromandel coast, as far north as Madras, the Tamul is the common language. We seem more than ever urged to this field. For the work we are most favorably situated. A tour to the continent will enable us to give intelligence, concerning the most interesting stations, and to make all necessary arrangements for occupying them. Missionaries, who shall be hereafter sent out, will be able to take our places on this island, under every advantage, having houses, schools, and congregations ready to their hands. Thus situated, they would have much time for the study of the language immediately on their arrival, which is of great importance; and, at the same time, those of us who may go to the coast, will go under the greatest advantage.

But while our prospects were brightening, and we were cherishing the hope, that we should soon be able to preach Christ to the millions so near us, we learn, that, at the date of your letter. "The expenses of the Board, within the preceding seven months, were considerably more than $20,000 greater, than the receipts within the same time." This is indeed unpleasant intelligence; but still we cannot despair of help. We well remember the day, when the churches told us, "Though oceans roll & continents stretch between us, we are all one in Christ;"—when they said, "We will remember you in the great congregation, in the social circle, at the family alter, and in the watches of the night. Your call wafted by the breezes of heaven to our shores, shall not return unto you void. We will send the flower of our churches to your aid, not admitting for a moment the doubt, that He, who has demanded the sacrifice, will repay it."*

Do fathers and mothers in America, while they receive supplies for themselves and children, feel no obligations to that Saviour, to whom they are indebted for all? Do youth and children, while they enjoy the temporal blessings which Christianity so richly bestows, feel no obligations? Do Christians, while in addition to the privileges which others enjoy, they look forward to the robes and crowns prepared for conquerors, feel no obligations? Is there, then, no pity for the poor heathen? Have all fulfilled their obligations to their fellow men, and to Christ?

We hope, that the millions, almost within reach of our present stations, will not go down to the grave ignorant of a Savior, merely for want of Christian effort enough to cross the channel, which separates us from them. We hope, and we believe, that the time is not far distant, when we may see a line of missionaries from Cape Comorin to Bombay; and on the other coast, a line to the Capitol of Bengal, in which the American churches will have not a few laborers; and that numerous heralds of the cross, diffusing evangelical light and eternal life through those dark and uncultivated wastes, in the interior of Hindoostan, will penetrate northward into Persia and Arabia, until they unite with the triumphs of those, who unfurl the standard of Jesus on the walls of Jerusalem. We remain, Dear Sir,

Your servants and fellow laborers in Christ Jesus,

James Richards, Levi Spaulding,
Benj. C. Meigs, Henry Woodward,
Daniel Poor, John Scudder.
Miron Winslow,

* The passage here quoted by the missionaries, is taken from the right hand of fellowship delivered by the late lamented Mr. Huntington, of Boston, in the name of the American churches, to the Rev. Messrs. Fisk, Spaulding, Winslow & Woodward, at their ordination, Nov. 5, 1818. Motives of delicacy may have prevented their quoting, from the same excellent performance, a paragraph still more directly to their purpose. We here subjoin it.

"Aware that in Asia, no less than in America, *they who preach the Gospel must live by the Gospel,* we will impart to you, as we are able, of our *substance:* and we will stir up others, on whom the gifts of Providence are more copiously bestowed, to contribute for your support; as also for the accomplishment of the plans, which your benevolence may desire, *for the furtherance of the Gospel abroad. For we would not, brethren, that other men be eased, and you burdened; but that their abundance may be a supply for your want that there may be equality.*

PALESTINE MISSION.

From the Missionary Herald for March.

Extract of a letter of Messrs. Parsons and Fisk to the Corresponding Secretary.

Scio, Sept. 12, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

A number of subjects and inquiries are introduced in your letter, which claim our attention. Our journal, and the letters which we have already forwarded, will give information on some of these points. But we will endeavor, in this letter, to give you still further satisfaction.

Situated as we are, the friendly feelings and Christian co-operation of the British missionaries and agents, in these regions, are, on many accounts, desirable and important. In consequence of the manner in which you notice this subject, we send you the following extracts from some of their communications to us. When at Malta, we applied to Mr. Jowett, "as to an elder brother, in the missionary work," for such advice and hints, as he thought might be of use to us. In return, we received two large sheets filled with directions concerning "*languages conduct* and *health.*"

[Extracts are here furnished from these directions, which not only evince kind and brotherly feelings towards Messrs. Parsons and Fisk, and a deep interest in their object, but exhibit very uncommon sagacity, and great acquaintance with the character of the various people around the Mediterranean. We have reason to praise God, that such men as Mr. Jowett, Dr. Pinkerton and others, men of active and powerful minds, and laborious industry, as well as ardent zeal, and strong love for the soul,—are employed as agents & pioneers, in preparing the way for the Gospel.]

With these hints we received several valuable books; among them Henry Martyn's life from Mrs. Jowett. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, a missionary from the London Society, destined to the Ionian islands, sent us at the same time a parcel of books and tracts, with a very brotherly letter, in which he says, "Do favor me with your correspondence, wherever God may cast your lot. I shall value it much."

The Secretaries of the Malta Bible Society, in a line accompanying the two Arabic Bibles they sent to us, write thus: "The Committee earnestly desire to be favored with your correspondence, as your researches advance; and will have great pleasure in furnishing you with any requisite supplies of the Scriptures in their power, whenever the depot at Smyrna, or any other Levant station, may happen to be inadequate to your wants."

Sometime since we received a letter in Italian, from Dr. Naudi, dated Malta, June 14, 1820; from which the following is a translation:

"Rev. Sirs,—Flattering myself that you have now acquired the Italian language, at least so as to read and understand it, I undertake to write to you in this tongue. You can answer me in English. I received not long since, a letter from the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, with a large quantity of Hebrew Testaments and Tracts, and other papers produced by that Society for the advantage of the people of Israel. One part of these, it seems, the Society designed for you. This is my motive for making an extract from their letter, in which they write as follows:

"At present they have only one special request to make on this point, and that is, that you would be pleased to forward to the order of any of the missionaries, employed by the American Board of Missions, who shall apply for the same, one or more cases, as may be requested; and should you meet with or hear of them, you will be pleased to inform them that you have such instructions from us."

On receiving this letter we wrote immediately to have the books forwarded to Smyrna, and are in daily expectation to hear that they have arrived. Dr. N. pre-

ceeds to say, "Mr. Jowett has been, as you know, to Alexandria to obtain a MS. of the Bible translated into the vernacular language of Abyssinia. The MS. was found entire and complete, and at this the Bible Society are much rejoiced. Abyssinia, in this way, will be soon in a condition to see the whole book of the Scriptures circulating among her numerous population; whereas, at present, it is scarcely to be found. And this is the reason, why that nation knows nothing of Christianity, except the name. The Bible not only does not circulate among private individuals, but it is not found, even among the priests, nor in the churches themselves."

In writing to Mr. Jowett sometime since, we requested him, in case any tho'ts had occurred during his late voyage, or since we left Malta, which he thought might be of use to us, to communicate them. In reply he says:

"You ask advice. Had I any to send, you should have it and welcome. Missionaries, when they go forth, have two things to learn, languages and facts. The fruit will appear after many days. In the mean while, fear not but that you are serving God, and earning the confidence of your friends in America & in the Mediterranean."

You will easily conceive, Rev. Sir, that the missionaries in this region would feel no small degree of solicitude on the arrival of new laborers from another country, and of another denomination; especially considering the political and religious state of these countries, and the mischief which might result, from a single rash measure. We have, however, special reason to thank God for the reception we have met with from all our fellow laborers; and it is a source of the most unfeigned joy and comfort to our hearts, that we have such counsellors, examples, and helpers so near us. May God enable us to prove ourselves worthy of their affection and confidence.

Our journal will answer most of your inquiries respecting Bibles, Tracts, &c. We have reason to believe, that ancient Greek Testaments might be very profitably distributed to considerable extent, among the priests, and in the schools. If a few copies of the Greek Harmony, printed at Andover, could be easily obtained, they would be very convenient and useful, as presents to Bishops, Professors, &c. In this country, strangers are expected to make presents continually. When it becomes necessary or seems likely to be useful for us to do it, we intend, as far as possible, to make Bibles a substitute for money, sugar, &c. &c. To what extent we shall be able to obtain Bibles from the Smyrna, the Malta, or the British and Foreign Bible Society, without paying for them, we do not yet know. If any donations are made for the specific purpose of enabling us to distribute the Sacred Scriptures, we wish to have early notice of the amount.

Among the Turks, Jews, and Catholics, we can hardly expect to *sell* any copies. If they will *accept* them, we shall rejoice. Among Greeks some may be sold. But even here the prospect is not very flattering. The great body of the Greeks are extremely poor; and must be supplied gratuitously, if ever supplied at all. They always accept the Scriptures very gladly.

We are in daily expectation of communications, in answer to ours by Capt. Edes, and the time of our continuance in this region will be regulated by such communications. At present, however, we hope to set out for Judea in the winter. We have no thought of going by land; it would be expensive and hazardous as well as very fatiguing. Possibly we may obtain a passage, in some large vessel, direct for Acre or Jaffa. Perhaps we shall be obliged to hire a large boat. In this case, we may visit some large islands, say Patmos, Cyprus and Rhodes.

Of the "obstacles, dangers and difficulties to be encountered," we cannot probably say much that will be new. We have no special fear of difficulty from the Turkish government. There is more danger from petty governors, and still more, when we are on journies, from outlaws and robbers. It is, however, impossible to calculate with much confidence respecting the future. It has occurred to us as possible, that some Greek boys may, at some future time, be sent to America, for an education at Cornwall.

We wait with no small degree of anxiety to hear whether other missionaries may be expected at Smyrna this season or not.

Commending ourselves again to your prayers, and the prayers of the saints who are with you, We are yours, &c.

L. Parsons, P. Fisk.

JOURNAL OF MESSRS. PARSONS & FISK.

Scio, Aug. 3, 1820. A monk belonging to St. Meena's monastery, who had previously requested of us a Testament, came to our room for the purpose of purchasing one. We sold him one of the double Testaments, and gave him a few Tracts for his friends. We likewise sold one Testament to a man in the city, and promised to send another by the first opportunity. This inquiry for the Word of God indicates good to the souls of this people.

We presented to our instructor, Professor Bambas, Paley's Evidences of Christianity. After looking at the table of contents, he remarked, "I shall read this attentively, both for my own advantage, and for the benefit of my pupils." We gave him likewise the Young Minister's Companion. Looking at the subjects discussed he said, "O this must be excellent. I may make a selection from it to print for the use of the ecclesiastics."

4. Saw the Superior of the College, and paid him for the printing of the Tract which we are now distributing.

[It was one of the exercises of Messrs P. and F. to translate the excellent tract, the Dairyman's Daughter, in modern Greek, with a view to its publication in that language. This circumstance is here mentioned to explain subsequent allusions.]

While we were viewing the different apartments of a very splendid mansion, Professor B. said, "This is elegant; but the chamber of the Dairyman's Daughter was still more splendid.

Visit of a School.

5. In consequence of an invitation from Professor B. we visited a large school in the vicinity, (a branch of the College,) for the purpose of distributing religious tracts. It was the time of the weekly examination. In the first room we entered were about 60 youths, from twelve to twenty years of age, and three instructors. Two lads were under examination; one of them was found deficient; and, after a severe reproof, was sent weeping to his seat. The other acquitted himself with applause. At the close of the examination, the Professor informed the students, that two American friends were present, who would supply the school with religious tracts. "The tract contains" said he, "extracts from the writings of St. Chrysostom, a holy man in the church, and must be read with attention and seriousness. On Monday your teacher will enquire whether you have diligently read it." One of the instructors then took from us a quantity of tracts, and passing round the seats, gave to each scholar a copy. Joy brightened every countenance, upon the reception of the little, yet invaluable gift.

After this we visited the three lower classes, and tracts were distributed in the same manner, with repeated injunctions from the Professor to read them repeatedly. To some of the smallest children he said, "If you cannot understand them all, you must get some one to explain them." Although we brought with us two hundred tracts, we found that about thirty scholars could not be supplied. We relieved their evident anxiety by promising to send more on Monday. A little boy, of only 5 years of age, took a tract from us, and read with ease and distinctness, a few sentences upon the importance of studying the Holy Scriptures. Thus we have this day been permitted to sow precious seed. Two hundred youths and children have received those means of instruction, which are able to make them wise unto salvation. Probably their parents and friends will become acquainted with the same precious truths.

Monday, 7. Monthly concert. It encourages us in our work to be assured, that many Christians will pray for us this day, and for the peace of Jerusalem. Towards evening a priest, who is an instructor in the school, which we visited on Saturday, came to our room to thank us in behalf of the students, for the tract distributed among them. He said that the scholars had generally read it, and were grateful for it. We read with him a chapter in the Romaic Testament, and some in the "Harmony of the Gospels."

Friday, 11. Sent thirty more tracts (in addition to the 80 sent on Monday last,) to the school which we visited on Saturday. The principal instructor requested this number for supplying the scholars as they enter the school.

12. A refreshing shower this evening, with considerable thunder and lightning. Since the 26th of June, there has been scarcely a cloud to be seen.

13. Our recitation to day related to the last sickness and death of the dairyman's daughter. Professor B. said, "I have not been able to read it without weeping." While examining the translation he was much affected, and several times was obliged to stop.

Visit of the College.

25. Professor B. invited us to visit the College, and we most cheerfully embraced another opportunity to distribute religious tracts. In the first room were about 40 scholars. Four or five of them were examined critically in grammar and writing; and having performed their parts well, were dismissed with approbation. At the close, the Professor said, that each student would be furnished with a religious tract through the benevolence of American friends. "This little book" said he, "relates to the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ, and is worthy of frequent and serious perusal." The tracts were distributed, with every expression of gratitude on the part of the students. In like manner, and with a similar exhortation, three other classes, the largest containing 70 pupils, were furnished with divine instruction. A teacher of a school in Crete was present, and witnessing the joy and eagerness with which the tracts were received, requested, through Professor B. a supply for the youth under his care, and for other schools. He requested 150 copies. We gave him 200, for which he expressed much gratitude & thankfulness.

A young gentleman from Thessalonica, a member of the College, accepted at the same time, of 100 copies to be distributed in that city, where once the Gospel flourished in its purity and simplicity. When we took leave of Professor B. he exclaimed with great feeling, in view of the scenes we had witnessed, "Glory be to Christ."

The day has been refreshing, and we trust, by the divine blessing, will bring forth fruit to eternal life. Three hundred youths here (and three hundred more in Crete and Thessalonica will not, we believe, long be destitute,) have been supplied with a faithful exhortation to study the Holy Scriptures, and to receive them as the only guide to a better world. It is but a few days since the tracts came from the press, and we have already, either directly or indirectly, given them to more than 1000 youths. To God be all the glory. The seed sown will be under the constant providence of Him, who will not suffer his word to return void.

29. Brother Fisk has been unwell for the past week. A physician visited him several times. To-day symptoms are favorable; and his health will, we trust, be soon restored.

Second Annual Report of the DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS—June 27, 1820.

In presenting to the Society their Second Report, the Directors would gratefully acknowledge the smiles of Divine Providence, upon their infant operations. It was not expected that this Society, in so early a period of its existence, would command universal patronage. The hope however is indulged, that it is beginning to assume a *character*, as well as an existence, among the kindred institutions of the day, and that its future operations may strengthen the confidence of its friends, and conciliate more extensively, the esteem of the christian public.

The journals of your Missionaries furnish pleasing evidence that they have been faithfully devoted to the duties of their appointment, and good ground to hope that their labors have not been fruitless.

Zoar, Florida, Savoy, Clarksburg, Egremont, Alford and Mount Washington, in the county of Berkshire, have received assistance from this Society. In the three former places, Mr. Nathaniel Latham has been employed twenty weeks, with directions to appropriate his services according to the encouragement the people had previously given by their subscriptions, from which it is expected his compensation will be realized. "In each of these places," he writes, "I have been gratefully received, honorably treated, and, in almost every family I visited, made welcome."

In the same places, with the addition of Clarksburgh, Rev. Nathan Shaw has been employed on a mission of eight weeks He says, "during my mission, I have preached thirty-five sermons, attended four religious meetings, and made 246 family visits. I visited all the families in Clarksburg except one, who are without any religious teacher of any denomination, and they have no preaching, except occasionally. By a great portion of the people the Sabbath is entirely disregarded, and seldom do they meet on the Lord's day for religious worship. In Florida, a good degree of attention is paid to divine things; meetings are well attended, and the people are solemn, and the number who attended them increased. The last sabbath I was with them, some attended at the distance of seven and ten miles; the assembly was larger than before, and more than half were in tears. The week previous to my leaving this place, one person was hopefully made the subject of divine grace, and gave a very interesting and satisfactory account of the exercises of her mind. Others appeared religiously impressed. I felt so deeply interested in the welfare of this people, that I spent one week in addition to the time assigned me in my commission. The people are extremely anxious for preaching, and are willing to do all in their power. They acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude, the interest the Society have taken in their welfare."

"Zoar is a place unincorporated—150 souls—no church. I visited every family in this place, and found them generally disposed to attend to religious instruction. There is an increasing regard to the means of grace, and more attention to the Sabbath than formerly. The people here also, are anxious that Missionaries may be sent among them; and express much gratitude to the Society for the assistance already afforded. In Savoy, Zoar and Florida, there is a very pleasing prospect of doing much good, and I think, a very interesting field for missionary labors. The hearts of the friends of Zion have been made glad, and sinners have been induced to inquire."

In the month of October, the Rev. Elijah Wheeler, with the consent of his people, left his pulpit one Sabbath, and performed a mission of a week in Florida His journal presents a rich detail of faithful and very laborious services. He rode more than fifty miles from home, thirty-two miles on missionary ground; preached seven sermons; visited thirty-nine families, distributed sixty-eight Tracts; and administered the Lord's Supper once. He says, "I found all the families supplied with Bibles except one, where they sell New Testaments, and with scarce an exception, was kindly and thankfully received and treated by the people." In the services of Mr. Wheeler, we have an example which deserves distinct, and very honorable notice, and prompt imitation. It is important that such a method of supplying the destitute should be extensively adopted. It promises the double gain, of good to the destitute, and good to the people who consent to the temporary absence of their minister, on such an errand of love. While his *experience* qualifies him the better to instruct the destitute, he will form a more accurate acquaintance with their wants, feel in them a livelier interest, gain deeper conviction of the value of regular religious instruction, and can scarcely fail to return to the duties among his own people, with renewed ardour and fidelity. On the same plan Rev. Messrs. Dorance, Jennings and Sheldon, have accepted an appointment of a week each; but no returns have been received from them.

The Rev. Aaron Kinne has performed a mission of four weeks in Alford, Egremont and Mount Washington. He preached twenty-five sermons, administered the Lord's Supper once, visited two schools, and made sixty-one family visits. Mr. Kinne resides in Alford, without a pastoral charge, and has long been in the habit of gratuitously appropriating no inconsiderable portion of his efforts to the spiritual benefit of those around him, and he is still prepared to devote the evening of his days to doing good as opportunity may present.

Rev. Hervey Wilbur, of Wendell, generously proffered his services, and accepted an appointment of five weeks to labor as your Missionary in destitute places in the vicinity of his residence. In his absence his pulpit was supplied by the brethren in the vicinity free of expence to the Society. Besides his stated labors upon the Sabbath, Mr. Wilbur spent the most of his time in visiting, and preaching on Missionary ground. He also supplied a destitute parish in Salisbury two Sabbaths, when on a visit to the eastern part of the state, and at a lecture, received from a congregation in Newburyport, to aid the funds of the Society, $40, 53.

In Tisbury, on Martha's Vineyard, the Rev. John Field has performed a mission of six weeks. He preached thirty sermons, administered the Lord's Supper once, admitted one into the church, and frequently attended religious meetings. The people were attentive, and grateful for the kindness shown them, and good effects were apparent. Could this people depend upon an annual sum to be received from this Society, though it were small, we might rationally expect that they would so far collect strength as to realize from the charity very happy results.

Mr. Dan Blodget was appointed to visit the destitute within the limits of Gloucester. On this errand he spent five weeks, and labored as opportunity allowed. He also spent one week in a destitute Parish in Haverhill, & received from the people the assurance, that any aid which might be given them would be gratefully received.

Mr. P. O. Hayes has been employed on a mission of twenty weeks, four of which he spent in Russell, Hampden Co., eight in Westport and Fairhaven, in the Co. of Bristol, and eight in the Society at Plymouth, called "Monument Pond." The people in the last place have been favored with the special outpouring of the Spirit, & we are informed that about fifty have become hopeful subjects of renewing grace. During his mission, Mr. Hayes preached eighty four sermons, and was laborious in attending occasional religious meetings, and in his visits to schools and families.

Mr. Aretas Loomis, has spent ten weeks in your service in Leyden, in the county of Franklin, and was enabled to preach twenty-eight sermons, and besides visits to schools, to make forty-six family visits. He writes, "there has never been a congregational church formed in Leyden. A few of the inhabitants are members of churches in neighboring towns, and others give evidence of belonging to the invisible church, who have never made a public profession. Many seem anxious to enjoy the stated administration of God's word, and have expressed their sense of obligation and gratitude to your Society for their kind interposition. In their present situation they seem peculiarly to need your special care and aid. Could they be favored with regular preaching for a time, I am inclined to hope and trust that they would be more and more anxious to supply themselves, and would eventually be so far united, as to settle among them a faithful and evangelical laborer in the gospel ministry."

The Rev. Samuel M. Emerson has labored as your Missionary eight weeks; two in Leyden, two in Orange in the same county, and four in the east Parish in Pelham, county of Hampshire. In the last place his labors appear to have been blessed, and while he remained, he states that the number who attended religious meetings increased.

Mr. Moses Patridge has been employed twelve weeks Westport, in the county of Bristol, and in Snipetuit, a parish embracing a portion of Freetown, Middlebrough and Rochester. From his journal it appears that a blessing attended his efforts. Most of the people were attentive, and a considerable number unusually thoughtful; three or four concerned for their souls; christians more than ordinarily engaged in religion, and nearly all anxious for the continuance of preaching."

Rev. Otis Lane has fulfilled an appointment of twelve weeks in Wellington, Fall River, and Assonet, county of Bristol. These places present a very important field for Missionary labors. While he laments that the fruits of his labors were not more apparent, he speaks of the happy influence of your charitable operations, and indulges the hope that some good has been done through his instrumentality, and that "prejudices against the regular establishments of christianity are subsiding." The concluding remarks from his journal, which are extracted with pleasure, speak the feelings of all your Missionaries, and present the convictions of every benevolent mind which is in the possession of *facts* in relation to the waste places of our Zion.

"On the whole, my mission, though laborious, has been to me interesting and instructive. It has taught me, what before I had but a faint idea of, the *deplorable situation of multitudes in this christian land.* It has deeply impressed my mind with the privileges which christians enjoy under a regular and stated ministry of God's word and ordinances, and of their obligations to arise, pray, and act in behalf of their destitute brethren. It has reminded me anew of the importance of piety, activity and fidelity in the minister of Christ: enabled me to *feel* what I had some idea of before, the unspeakable importance, and destined utility of the Domestic Missionary Society. It is undoubtedly, among the most important charitable institutions of the present age. The destitute are much encouraged by its exertions. I trust the christian public will feel interested in it, and contribute largely to its funds. I firmly believe that it will be instrumental in repairing the waste places and in rearing up the broken walls of our Zion, and of saving many souls from death. Oh that Christians might SEE, FEEL, and ACT."

Mr. Jonas King has performed a Mission of five weeks in South Brimfield, and Holland, in Hampden county. In Brimfield, his labors appear to have been greatly blessed. He writes, "christians seem to be awaking from their stupidity. Two
three who have secretly indulged a ho
have now publicly declared it. The att
tion of many is excited, and a few
deeply concerned for their souls. Ma
are searching the Scriptures, and religi
is the general topic of conversation. T
aspect of things is such as is often witne
sed before a revival of religion. At th
critical period I regret that I must leav
this people." The labors of Mr. King,
all the parts of Missionary duty, wer
abundant, and happily directed. His sud
den departure arose from a previous en
gagement to the Female Domestic Missio
ary society in Charleston, S. C.

It was a matter of regret, that no on
could be obtained immediately to tak
the place of Mr. King. In about nine o
ten weeks after his departure, the Rev
Jonathan Burr visited this people as you
Missionary, and faithfully devoted his ser
vices to their welfare. He writes, "
have been twenty-seven days on mission
ary ground in South Brimfield & Holland
have attended twenty-one meetings fo
religious worship, at sixteen of which
preached; visited two schools and twent
five families, and most of them repeated
ly. I found that about twenty-eight enter
tained a hope during the late revival."
Mr. Burr has also labored twenty-five day
in Leyden and Orange. "In Leyden" he
says, "there has never been a congrega-
tional church organized. In Orange there
is a church consisting only of fifteen or six
teen members, eight or nine of whom ar
males. For about thirty years they hav
been destitute of a Pastor, during all whic
time, there have been no additions to th
Church, except perhaps two or thre
from other churches; so that to huma
appearance, the church in a few year
must become extinct, unless exertions ar
made to repair its breaches and build u
its broken walls."

Rev. Luke Wood, who commenced h
missionary labors on the 6th of May, 181
in the parishes of Feedinghills and Ag
wam, in Hampden county, has been c
tinued there during the year. The pe
ple in these parishes subscribed a su
which furnishes one half of his suppor
The residue is taken from your funds. B
it should be mentioned, as an example de
serving imitation, that several individua
in the neighboring towns have subscribe
liberally to the funds of this Society, fo
the express purpose of retaining you
Missionary in this field during the year
These subscriptions, we have reason to be
lieve will be continued, and that for th
ensuing year also, a preacher may be kep
constantly on the ground. These fact
should be noticed, lest any feel surprise
that so great a portion should be allowe
to these parishes, while several have re
ceived no aid; and also for the purpo
of exciting others to the same exertion
Several places might be supplied wit
preaching the whole year, would benevo
lent individuals in their vicinity, put forth
a little special effort, for this definite o
ject. Were it expedient, several paris
es of this description might be name
This method of supply promises the m
happy success. Nor is it probable tha
would need to be continued but a sh
time. It is ardently hoped that these hi
will be improved.

The people among whom Mr. Wood h
labored, are successfully collecting th
strength; they are inspired with n
hopes, and are permitted new prospe
We confidently anticipate as the result
the impulse imparted by this Society, t
establishment of a faithful minister
Christ among this people, who have f
more than twenty years been destitut
and this too at no very distant period. U
der Mr. Wood's ministrations the Chur
has been reorganized, twenty received
to covenant, and twenty seven baptiz
He administered the Lord's supper f
times; either personally, or by exchan
preached fifty three Sabbaths; attend
one hundred and twenty-two occasio
meetings, at seventy-five of which
preached; attended ten funerals, and v
ited seven schools. He concludes, "I
happy to state that the people with wh
I have labored appear to feel peculia
grateful to the Domestic Missionary S
ety for their kind assistance; and that fr
the commencement of my mission, I ha
been respectfully & affectionately treat

In Montgomery, Hampden county,
C. Chapin has labored as your Missio
ry. By the very spirited exertions of t
friends of order in that small town,
by his own persevering generosity,
affectionate sympathy with the peo
Mr. Chapin has been enabled to rem
there during the year, and he still has
prospect of usefulness among them.

Fifty dollars have also been granted
the Church and Society in Sandwich, o
which Mr. Hunn is the Pastor. It
not be forgotten that *one* design of this
ciety is to enable feeble congregation
retain their minister, by affording sea
able pecuniary aid.

(*To be continued.*)

American Ecclesiastical Histor

For the Boston Recorde

WINCHENDON, WORCESTER CO. MA

The Church in Winchendon was fo
ed December 15th, 1762, consisting of
members, including the Rev. Da
Stimpson, who was ordained pastor of
church at the same time. Mr. Da
Goodrich, one of the original member
still living. The Rev. Mr. Stimpso
graduate of Harvard College, was ord
ed in December, 1762, and died in J
1768, having performed a ministry of
than six years, during which time, ac
ding to his own record, not more tha
were added to the church in full com
nion, though many more owned the c
nant as it was called. The Rev. Jo
Brown, the second minister, a graduat
Harvard College, was ordained May 2

...and after a long scene of difficulty ...en him and the church and town, ...ismissed in December, 1799. The ...Levi Pilsberry, the third minister, a ...ate of Dartmouth College, was or... June 24th, 1810, and died, April, ... The Rev. Eber L. Clark, the pres... minister, was installed the 18th of Oc... last. Since its formation, the church ...had 9 deacons, one of whom was dea... Abel Wilder, a distinguished man, and ...veral years, a member of the Senate ...his Commonwealth. In 1810, the ...h consisted of 130 members, 55 males, ...5 females. The present number does ...xceed 115.

...ough this place has never been vis... with a general revival of religion, ...have been seasons of more than or... attention to divine things. The ...h on the whole has been in a flour... state. The people have been in ...ral united, and are now in peace and ...ony—firmly attached to the senti...s and habits of the New-England fath... to the doctrines of the reformation. ...a closing remark, let it be said, that ...doctrines, or rather the preaching ...accompanied with prayer, has ...ed, under God, many extensive re...—has replenished and kept alive our ...hes—has been the support and com... of many and many a dying Christian.

BOSTON RECORDER.

...URDAY, MARCH 17, 1821.

...ssion to the Sandwich Islands.

...Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. has com...ted to us the following extract of an ...letter just received by him from Capt. ...of the ship Levant, lately arrived at ...rk, from the Sandwich Islands:

"*New-York, March 12, 1821.*

...I beg leave to inform you of my arrival ...the ship Levant, from Canton, and the ...ch Islands. The latter I left on the 7th ...gust; and have on board, a box address... you, containing letters and papers from ...Missionaries there. As the box is too large ...d by mail, I am waiting for the first pri... opportunity to forward it to you. I shall ...d to receive your instructions respecting ...return of post, in case I should not find a ...nveyance before that time."

...left the Missionaries all in perfect health, ...satisfied with their reception, and sanguine ...prospects of success."

...American Board of Commissioners for Fo... Missions, received $2,914,82 from Jan. 21, ...b. 20, 1821—besides articles of clothing for ...merican Indians, valued by the donors at ...$800. A single year's war to avenge a na... injury or insult—to settle a dispute about ...oint of interest or honor—or even to keep ...n out of mischief at home, incurs an ex... of thirty or forty millions of dollars, and ...or forty thousand lives—and all this is sub... to patiently, or even gloried in; while ...mbassador of God who urges the authority ...Saviour and presents all the allurements ...aven on the one hand and all the terrors of ...on the other, to induce obedience to that ...command, "Go ye into all the world and ...the gospel to every creature," must sub... "reproach and reviling" if he venture to ...that thirty or forty thousand dollars per ...not sufficient and more than sufficient to ...the kingdom of Satan, and bring his cap... of their bondage into the glorious liber... sons of God.

...ns expend three or four millions a year in ...peace to prepare against the contingencies ...and nobody complains; but if the whole ...contributes one hundred thousand dol... spread the gospel—to cut off the *necessity* ...to subdue the passions that excite to it, ...bring the whole world to rejoice in the ...tidings of peace on earth and good will ...it is instantly and every where, even ...y professing Christians, suggested—"why ...waste made?" But, it is high time to ...the works of darkness—and one of the ...minent and baleful of these works, is the ...ing from the Lord's treasury what is due ...the universal dissemination of the gospel. ...children of *this world* should cleave to ...it, is no matter of astonishment; but that ...ldren of God, the heirs of "an incorrupti... inheritance," should manifest so little faith, ...zeal, so much attachment to the gold ...perisheth, is deeply affecting. If they are ...serving a Master in heaven, why do they ...their love to him by self-denial—why ...ate him in doing good continually—why ...y him in the last injunction that ever fell ...lips?

...cription for the establishment of a print... in Western Asia under the direction of ...d of Comm. for For. Missions, has been ...t in this town. The object is, to print ...y Scriptures, and such school books, ...d periodical papers, as shall seem pecu... calculated to diffuse religious knowledge. ...contemplated to be raised is $3000 per ...five years. Thirteen gentlemen have ...d $100 per ann. each—several others ...ared themselves ready to subscribe $50 ...that two thirds of the sum required may ...idered already pledged. Several of the ...tlemen intend to subscribe an addition... defray the expense of the press and ...type in different languages. All this is ...out diverting a single dollar from the ...funds of the Board. The origin of this ...ed liberality is derived from a letter ...v. Mr. Williamson of Smyrna to Rev. ...ester, where he urges with great force ...ntages of such establishments in that be... part of the world. This was read at the ...concert in Boston held in December, ...w of its effects, we may exclaim, and ...s yet unborn will exclaim with *greater* ..."Behold how great a matter a little ...th!"

...ionaries at Ceylon, sent a congratu... to the Governor on his return from ...ful termination of the war in Candy. ... of peace and tranquility to the Can... appears to be intimately connect... diffusion of the gospel among them.

A boy who had been named *Lawrence*, in the Mission School under Mr. Poor died in Jan. 1819, and his funeral was attended according to the custom of christians, to the great offence of many among his father's friends. His father gives some evidence of conversion. This was the first funeral service attended by Mr. P. among the heathen.

Malleappa, who had for some time superintended the school at Mallagum, has gone with his father to Colombo, to obtain employ in some situation under government. This occasions a disappointment to the Missionaries.—They have not relinquished all hope that Supyen is a child of God, though he is yet restrained from all personal intercourse with them, and confined among his heathen friends.

Presbytery of Cayuga, N. Y.

Thirty one churches belong to this body, of which nearly half have been gathered within four or five years.

Within five years, eleven meeting houses have been built, giving permanency and stability to congregations—strengthening their bonds of union, and bringing great additional numbers within the reach of instruction.

Sabbath schools flourish—are generally established, and some who have attended them the past year, have hopefully found the pearl of great price.

The object of educating pious young men for the ministry is prosecuted with zeal. The Presbytery has five beneficiaries in college, and several others in different stages of education.

The County has subscribed between twenty and thirty thousand dollars for the establishment of a Theological Seminary at Auburn. A spacious edifice for the accommodation of students has been nearly paid for, the past year.

The concert for prayer is generally observed, and various religions services are well attended.

The church in Berkshire has been nearly doubled. Ninety have been added to the church in Auburn. Marcellus, Genoa, Scipio, Caroline, Peru, & E. Groton have been graciously visited.

"In Brutus, the Lord has recently appeared in a wonderful manner and is there multiplying the trophies of his grace. After a long and death like sleep, the church awoke to their situation, and began to humble themselves for their declensions. A spirit of prayer was given them, and in a short time the attention of many sinners was arrested, and more or less were found in almost every house making the earnest inquiry "what shall I do to be saved." More than one hundred are now the hopeful subjects of the work, and as many as 200 more are under serious impressions. Numbers from contiguous congregations went to see this great sight—their spirits were refreshed, and they returned with strong desires that the work of God might be revived where they lived. In this way the sacred flame has been extended and a good work has been begun in Skaneateles, Auburn and Elbridge."

It is a pleasing fact and worthy to be specially noticed that in the town of Candor, where there has been a very special work of Grace, seven eights of the subjects had been at different times members of a school taught several years by a pious man "who had taken unwearied pains to instil the principles of religion into his pupils, and to prepare them for the service of God and for heaven." How can those parents presume to claim the name of *Christians*, who maintain with the advocates of Infidel philosophy, that the religious principles and feelings of Instructors are points of secondary importance! If the favor of God, and the glories of heaven, are matters of inferior consequence, or if they are mere phantoms of imagination, then put youth under the charge of men who so believe, and let them be trained up for that state of uncertainty—of dread foreboding—of endless suffering, to which Infidelity will conduct them!

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Recorder, dated Stillwater, N. Y. March 8, 1821.

"There has prevailed for some time past a powerful revival in Cherry Valley, N. Y. Between one and two hundred have hopefully been converted to God; it has spread into Plainfield, Middlefied and Springfield. It is said that two of the most influential men in Otsego County have been brought into the church of Christ, and have openly appeared on the Lord's side. The work still continues powerfully in Kinderhook, Coxsackie, Catskill, and is extending. There are several other places in that region, where there are hopeful appearances.

"A letter from a correspondent in Auburn, in this state, relates, that in a village not far from that place, the people assembled to dismiss their minister; but that at the meeting many of them were so deeply impressed with a sense of their sins, they were obliged to separate without accomplishing their business—a general awakening took place, and they have cheerfully supported him since.

"It were well if every people who wish to be released from supporting the gospel, were made sensible of their criminality in desiring to rob their children of a spiritual instructor.

"In many places we are constantly hearing, that people, thro' self will and avarice are selling the privileges of the gospel for a paltry sum."

One hundred and one dollars and thirty-one cents have been raised the past year in Northampton, for Foreign Missions, from six and an half acres of land—some individuals loaned the use of the land—others gave occasionally a day's labor, or part of a day for its cultivation. This is a noble example. And what town is there in the Commonwealth that might not imitate it? Some towns could do more than others—but are there any, where nothing could be done in this way? Are there no lands that might be spared? Are there no individuals that would delight to contribute the labor of their hands, or of their teams or of their implements of husbandry?—Let certain spots be selected, and devoted to this use and no other—let necessary arrangements be made for their superintendance and improvement—then let the net proceeds be faithfully devoted to God. It is beyond a doubt that a "bountiful Providence" will so reward every man engaging in such an enterprize as to make him feel that he loses nothing, but gains much. Of an inward satisfaction, that no wealth can purchase, he will be infallibly secure; and of other rewards suited to his circumstances, God will not defraud him. "He that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

OLIVER COBB, Pastor of the first Church in Rochester, acknowledges the receipt of twenty Dollars from Ladies of his Society to constitute him a life member of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from a respectable minister in a neighboring State, to a Director of the American Education Society:

"When I received your letter, I was almost afraid to ask our church to do any thing. We already support four beneficiaries as a church; and pay enough to Education Societies to support at least four more. We have been just obliged to raise a large sum to rebuild our conference house which was burnt; have had three collections for other objects within two months. I however mentioned the subject to them, and they concluded that something must be done. One of the church immediately sent a hundred dollars to your Treasurer; and at a collection taken from the church yesterday after the communion $290 more were raised, which will be immediately forwarded."

Churches of New England!—here is an example worthy of the Apostolic age. One of your sister churches, besides supporting liberally its own Pastor, & its own religious institutions: and contributing frequently, and cheerfully to the various public objects of Christian beneficence, supports this year, at least *twelve* necessitous students, who are soon to come forward as laborers, in evangelizing the world. Look at this noble example. Look at it.—What have you done, as a church of Christ in *****? What are *you doing?* What *can you do?*

Letter to the Treasurer of the American Education Society, dated Castine, Feb. 5th 1821.

DEAR SIR,—I have of late seen the last report of the American Education Society.—The idea of the decline of that important institution must send to the heart of every real Christian a shaft of melancholly sorrow, and I think must make him willing to part with all, rather than see it fall. I send you now forty dollars, which is all the treasure I have in this world.—God bless the mite to do much good.—O when Sir will Christions love the cause of their Lord and Master, and the salvation of their poor, perishing, fellow-sinners, more than the treasures of this world, for which the Gentiles seek. Your's &c.

If "Philalethes" will forward to us his *name* we may possibly allow to his communication the "great honor" of a place on our pages. But he must be aware that anonymous statements contradicting the published documents of a most respectable "Board" are not admissible on any principle of equity. To most of his interrogatories, we are at no loss for an answer—and if he shall comply with the condition above stated, we shall consider it our privilege to state briefly and explicitly what *we* know and believe.

Ordained.—At Dedham, on Wednesday last, the Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, as pastor of the First Church in that town and the Society connected with them. Introductory Prayer by Rev. John Codman, of Dorchester; Sermon by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. of New-York, from John xii. 28. "Father glorify thy name"; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D. of Cambridge; Charge, by Rev. Jonathan Homer, of Newton; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Wm. Coggswell, of Dedham; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Samuel Gile, of Milton.

At West-Newbury, 7th inst. the Rev. ELIJAH DEMOND, over the West Parish.—Rev. Mr. Perry, of Bradford, read proceedings of Council; Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Bramin, of Rowley; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charlestown, from Romans 10th, 1st; Consecrating prayer by Rev. Mr. Miltimore, of Newbury; Charge by Rev. Mr. Allen, of Bradford; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Dennis, of Topsfield; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Dr. Parish.

Boarding School in Dorchester.

On the first of April ensuing, Miss ANNA TOPLIFF proposes opening a boarding school for young ladies near the meeting-house of the subscriber in *Dorchester*.—I feel no hesitation in assuring those to whom I may be known, that, should they incline to send their children to this Seminary, they may depend, not only upon an assiduous attention to their mental instruction, but a sacred regard to their religious principles, and an uninterrupted enjoyment of Christian privileges. JOHN CODMAN.

No man can preach "Christ and him crucified" with effect, unless he faithfully explain the moral law—showing the extent and spirituality of its precepts—the holiness, the justice and benevolence of its sanctions. A conviction of sin can be wrought in the sinner by no other means—and while unconvinced of personal guilt, he will feel no special complacency in the Saviour, though all the powers of eloquence be exhausted in the description of his excellencies. "Repent" is a great command of the gospel—an indispensable preliminary, to the faith by which the soul is united to Christ—and to every other virtue that adorns the believer's character. But repentance is the result only of just views of sin—just views of sin are the result only of a thorough understanding of the moral law. Therefore, when in professing to "preach nothing but Christ," ministers neglect to "persuade men by the terrors of the Lord"—when they say little of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," of the awful curse that follows it in a future world, of the necessity of vital and increasing holiness, and renunciation of the vanities of the world, they may expect to labor in vain, or to fill up their churches with "men having the form of godliness, but denying the power of it." Christ is "all and in all;" but before it is possible to convince the sinner of this glorious truth, *he* must be made to feel that he is *nothing*, to abhor himself, and repent in dust and ashes—nor will he ever feel this, till his eye sees God in that holy law which denounces eternal death on a single transgression.

An inquisition was, on Wednesday, held by Ths. Stevenson, Esq. on the body of Nancy Blackman, found dead in the house of Martin Manuel, in Berry-street. It appeared in evidence, that the said Martin Manual, had been subject to occasional fits of insanity; that on Tuesday night, after having been in bed several hours, he rose and left the room; but soon returned, and coming to the bed side, abused and beat his wife, with his fists; that she sprang from the bed and ran into an adjoining apartment, occupied by a Mr. Neal, whom she informed of the fact; and expressed her fears for the safety of Miss Blackman, who was sleeping in her room. On Mr. Neal's repairing to Manual's apartment, he found him standing by the fire side, an axe near him, and the unfortunate young women dead, in her bed, from several severe blows, inflicted, as was presumed, with the axe, which stood near the maniac. He was immediately taken into custody, and stands committed for such a course of procedure, as may be deemed proper in such a case of maniac barbarity.

We have since understood that Miss Blackman, who was about 21 years of age, lived with her father, in Sea-street; but possessing a virtuous and humane disposition, was in the habit of visiting the sick on every occasion where she could be useful; that on the solicitation of Mrs. Manual, who complained of indisposition, rendered more afflicting from apprehensions of violence from her husband, she was induced to offer her services while they were necessary. She had been with Mrs. Manual but two or three days when the fatal catastrophe, abovementioned, took place.—*Gaz.*

Thomas Charles Bell, mariner, keeping a boarding-house in the west part of the town, was yesterday committed to gaol by William Simmons, Esq. charged with the murder of Pamela Percy, who boarded in his house, and was a girl of bad fame. She died on Tuesday, 13th inst. in convulsions; and it was in evidence, that the prisoner committed violence on the deceased, on Saturday and Sunday last, by kicking her in the side, striking her in the head with his fists, & beating her with a hickory stick over her back, breast, arms and legs. Immediately after her last beating, she was seized with a fit, and died. She was in habits of intemperance.—*Gaz.*

Accident.—A girl of about ten years of age, was run over by a full stage last week, on Charlestown Neck—hopes are entertained of her recovery.

A child between three and four years old, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Kent, was drowned on Wednesday in a cistern, in Theatre-Alley. The curve which surrounded the mouth of the cistern is not more than 18 inches high. Accidents of this sort should serve as a caution to those who have cisterns to keep the entrance well guarded.

Distressing Accident.—In Thetford, (Vert.) Benjamin, son of Elizabeth Chamberlain, aged 7 years, with his brother John, aged 9 years, were playing with a loaded musket which they had procured in the absence of their mother—Benjamin, it seems, to assist his brother in performing a certain manœuvre, seized it by the muzzle, and received the contents in his bowels.

HORRID MURDER!

The following Communication appeared in a Charleston, S. C. paper of 28th Feb. last.

SIR—I was riding on Monday morning last, in the upper part of Prince William's Parish, (Beaufort District) and saw a number of people assembled round a dead body, lying in a field near the road side. On enquiry, I found that they composed a Jury of Inquest, called to investigate the cause and manner of the death of the body before them, which was that of a negro, shockingly mangled and disfigured.

It appeared, from the evidence of an aged lady, mother-in-law to the owner and *murderer* of the negro, that the unfortunate slave had been sick some days, and on the Saturday previous was in the kitchen; that on stepping out of doors, she saw her son-in-law dragging him, prostrate, into the kitchen, swearing that he would "finish the rascal;" that from the great effusion of blood in the yard, and the motionless insensibility of the negro, she believed he was already dead, and told his master so; that he swore it was nothing but stubborn hypocricy, which he would soon force out of him—and, calling for some boiling water, threw it into the face of his victim: Finding all his endeavors to re-animate the body ineffectual, he crushed his skull with an axe!

The verdict of the Jury was, "That the deceased came to his death, in consequence of sundry blows of an axe, inflicted on his neck and head, by the hands of his Master, *Samuel Lewis*."

Immediately after the perpetration of this horrid deed, Lewis mounted his horse, rode to some of his neighbors, who were indebted to him, and after making some collections, went off, and has not yet returned. His wife, an amiable women, lately the mother of a smiling infant, lies sick, even unto death!

Thursday, the 26th April, is fixed for the execution of the sentence of death on *Stephen Merrill Clark*, for arson, in Essex county.

A Jewish Synagogue was erected and consecrated during the last summer, in Savannah; & the address pronounced at the consecration, by Doctor De la MOTTA, was printed, and copies sent to eminent men in various parts of the United States.

Quakers pay in New-York State four dollars a year, for being exempted from Military duty. In Massachusetts they are wholly exempt.

ACTS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Passed at the late session of the Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC ACTS, [22.]—For making a partial appropriation for the Military service of the U. S. for 1821;—To reduce the Military Peace Establishment;—For the relief of Purchasers of Public Lands prior to July 1, 1820;—Extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army;—Further to regulate the entry of Merchandize imported into the United States from any adjacent territory;—To release French ships and vessels, entering the ports of the U. S. prior to the 30th of September, 1820, from the operation of the act, "to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels;"—Making appropriations for the support of government for 1821;—Making appropriations for the Public Buildings;—To alter and establish certain Post Roads;—To extend the time for unlading vessels arriving from foreign ports, in certain cases;—To authorize the Collectors of Customs to pay debentures on the exportation of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from molasses;—Making appropriations for the support of the navy for 1821;—To authorize the building of Light Houses, &c.—To regulate the location of Land Warrants, and the issuing of Patents in certain cases;—Establishing the salaries of the Commissioners, &c. appointed under the treaty of Ghent;—To authorize the President of the U. S. to borrow a sum not exceeding Five Millions of dollars;—To continue in force an act "regulating the currency within the U. S. of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed April 29, 1816, so far as the same relates to the crowns and five-franc pieces of France;—For carrying into execution the treaty between the U. S. and Spain, concluded at Washington Feb. 22, 1819;—Making appropriations for the Military service of the U. S. for 1821;—To continue in force for a further time, an act, entitled "An Act for establishing trading houses within the Indian tribes;"—To amend an act "for regulating process in the Courts of the United States;"—To amend the act "for the gradual increase of the Navy of the U. States."

Local Acts, [14.]—Respecting, the District Court in Alabama;—the sale of lands in Illinois;—the Courts and College in Columbia district;—Virginia Land Warrants;—the establishment of Pearl River district;—the removal of a land office in Arkansas;—the New-York district Court;—the Illinois seat of government;—the sale of land in Virginia belonging to the U. S.;—the amendment of the Census Act as it respects a district of Virginia;—the District Clerks of Louisiana;—respecting a port of entry at Sandusky in Ohio;—authorizing the issue of a patent to Thomas Oxley;—Respecting the compensations to the Secretary, Clerks, &c. of the two Houses of Congress.

Private Acts, [23.]—For the relief of, and concerning, of Elias Parks; Perley Keys and Jason Fairbanks; Margaret Perry; of the legal heirs of Henry Willis; John Rodrigues; Nicholas Jarrott; James Brady; Samuel Tucker, (late Commodore;) Francis B. Languille; Alexander Milne; Lewis H. Guerlain; Joseph M'Neill; Bartholomew Duverge; Rosalie P. Deslond; the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq.; Pierre Denis De La Ronde; John Webster; of Nathaniel Allen; Robert Buntin; Thomas Shields and others; General Robert Swartwout; and Leroy Opie;—and, to extend the term of Samuel Parker's patents for his improvement in currying, &c. leather.

Resolutions.—Providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union on certain conditions:—Authorizing the President of the U. S. to cause astronomical observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the Capitol in the city of Washington, from some known meridian in Europe:—Providing for jails in certain cases, and for the safe custody of persons committed under the authority of the United States.

Treaties, [7.]—ratified during the late Congressional term;—Treaty of amity, settlement and limits, between the U. S. and his Catholic Majesty;—with the Wea. tribe of Indians;—with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians;—convention with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians of the Vermilion;—treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians:—with the Creek nation;—and with the Chippewa tribe of Indians.

Gen. Andrew Jackson is appointed, by the President, Governor of the Floridas, and it is understood, will accept the appointment.—*Intell.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

By the Triton, from Liverpool, arrived since our last, we have received our London files to the 21st January.

These papers contain voluminous documents relating to affairs between the Allied Monarchs and Naples: and the proceedings of the King and Parliament of the latter;—which have a more intense interest in Europe than in America. The State Papers of the Sovereigns ostensibly breathe Peace, Moderation, and Conciliation; and the best results are anticipated from them by part of the European community; but others see through the diplomatic veil which covers them, powerful preparations for war; and pretexts for a settled prosecution of it, until all the seeds of Revolution are eradicated in *Naples* at least. All the European Courts are ably represented at the new Congress at Laybach, and if not *liberally*, the discussions must be *strongly* conducted. The report of the quarrel between Prince METTERNICH and Lord STEWART at Troppau turns out to be a fabrication.

In Spain, and Portugal, the march of Revolution and Liberal Principles, though in slow time, was direct to the front.

The King of Portugal and Brasil has officially sanctioned the call of the Cortes at Lisbon, and has promised to return to Portugal, or send his son, as Regent of the kingdom.

The British Parliament was to assemble on the 23d January; and the King meant to meet it in person. Loyal Addresses to the King from every part of the United Kingdom appeared to be rapidly on the increase in number and spirit, and were nearly equal in number, though not in spunk, to the radical addresses to the Queen. There were no indications of any change in the Ministers, nor in their measures:—No appearance of any relaxation in the exercise of the prerogatives of the crown; nor any new concessions to the Queen. On the other hand, her Majesty continued to insist on her rights, and to be resolved to complain until they are redressed. The Coronation was peremptorily fixed for the 18th of May. *Cent.*

We have received Havana papers to the 18th ult. The *Noticioso Mercantil* of Feb. 16, contains an act of the Spanish Cortes for the regulation of the National Militia. By this law, the national militia embraces all able bodied men who are citizens from 18 to 50 years of age, except the clergy, public functionaries, civil and military, physicians, and other persons who are exempted on account of the nature of their employment. *D. Adv.*

Accounts from Hayti state, that President Boyer was fitting out an expedition, as it was presumed, for obtaining possession of the Spanish part of the Island.

Great Fire.—On the 21st January last 600 houses, and other buildings, were destroyed by fire in the town of Paramaribo, Surinam. Lumber was in great demand there.

Morocco.—A contest exists for sovereignty in the *Morocco Empire*, between the reigning Emperor and his nephew.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mr. John Etheridge, aged 48; Francis A. M. son of Wm. I. Mc'Donell, aged eleven months; Ellen Hathorne, daughter of Adams Bailey, aged 1 year; Mrs. Jane Tufts, 40, daughter of Benj. Kingsbury late of Newburyport.

In Roxbury, Samuel, aged 13, son of Mr. Samuel Maxfield—In Charlestown Mr. Joel Bemis, aged 31, eldest son of Mr. Josiah Bemis—In Springfield, Capt. Phinehas Chapin, aged 74—In Salem, Mrs Elizabeth Houssler, aged 60—In Shutesbury, Mr. Pyam Lincoln, of this town, aged 33 years—In Concord, Mr. Jonas Potter, aged 81—In Abington, Mr. Zebulon Payne, aged 79—In Bath, Maine, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. S. Crooker,—In New-York Hospital, Samuel W. Kendell, aged 30; Joseph Stacy, aged 52; Aaron Hill, aged 35; James Andrews, aged 24; natives of Massachusetts.—At Bonavista, on the 28th of Dec. last, in the brig Pomona, lost at that place, Mr. Constant F. Winslow, son of the late Gen. John Winslow, aged 24 years.—Drowned at sea, from on board brig Amsterdam Packet, 26th Nov. last, James Cook, Michael Ryan, and Peter Johnson.

In Eastport, Mr. James Morgan, aged 30—At Fort Constitution, suddenly, Mr. John T. Senter, of Portsmouth—In Portsmouth, Mr. Samuel Jones, aged 75; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. John Adwers, 51—In Springfield, Capt. Phineas Chapin, 74—In Walpole, (Mass.) on the 13th inst. Deacon Nathaniel Bird, 38. His death was occasioned by a burn received at the destructive fire of his shop on the first inst.—In Charleston, S. C. Maj. Jacob Holt, aged 26, late of Brookfield, Mass.—In Portland, the wife of Dudley Todd, Esq.—William, son of Mr. Samuel Baker, 17 years—In Westbrook, Miss Lydia Freeman, 14—In Scarborough, Miss Ann Louisa Morris, 33—At Point Petre, Guad Capt. Jacob Knight, Jr. of brig Mechanic of Portland, 24—At sea, on board sch. Neptune, Keating, on her passage from Portland to St. Barts, 4 days out, Capt. Thomas Lancaster of Portland.

Wednesday Evening Lecture.

March 21—In Essex-Street Church—Preacher, Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL of Dedham.

Toplady's Family Prayers

JAMES LORING, has for sale at his Bookstore, No. 2 Cornhill, A Course of Family Prayer, for each day in the week. By Rev. AUGUSTUS M. TOPLADY. Price 25 cents.

Also, *PALMER'S FAMILY PRAYERS*, recommended by a Committee of the Southern Association in Hampshire County—Jay's Family Prayers—Henry on Prayer—Watt's Guide to Prayer. *March 17.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues his Private School on Milton Hill. The next Quarter will commence April 30th. Tuition including Ink, Ink-stands and Quills, 5 dollars per quarter. JESSE PIERCE.

Milton, March 17, 1821.

LOST, on the 8th inst. between Fish and Union-streets, a green INDISPENSIBLE, containing a set of Keys, a pair of Scissors, &c. Whoever has found it will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving it at this Office. March 17.

Inauguration of the President.

WASHINGTON, *March* 5, 1821.

At an early hour, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, from the fall of snow that prevailed, a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to witness the induction of JAMES MONROE, into office, as President of the United States, for the second period of four years, commencing on the fourth instant. About twelve, the resident foreign ministers from France, Great Britain, Spain, and Sweden, and their respective suites, in full uniform, entered the hall, and were seated on the left of the Speaker's chair.

Shortly after, the President of the United States, attended by the President of the Senate, (Mr. Gaillard,) the Speaker of the House, (Mr. Taylor,) the Heads of Departments, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Thompson, who also took their seats on the floor, whilst Mr. Monroe occupied a place in front of the Speaker's chair; the marine band playing during this arrangement. Next entered the Judges of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Marshall taking his station on the left of the President, and the Associate Justices immediately in front.

The Chief Justice, JOHN MARSHALL, administered the oath of office to the President; when a salute of artillery was heard from the fort.

The President then rose and delivered the following inaugural address, touching our national concerns at home and abroad. After which he received the congratulations of his fellow-citizens on the occasion. The company then retired. The President also received the congratulations of many members of Congress, and others, on his return to the executive mansion.

Every part of the hall of the House of Representatives was excessively crowded to witness the ceremony:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I shall not attempt to describe the grateful emotions which the new and very distinguished proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens, evinced by my re-election to this high trust, has excited in my bosom. The approbation which it announces of my conduct, in the preceding term, affords me a consolation which I shall profoundly feel through life. The general accord with which it has been expressed, adds to the great and never ceasing obligations which it imposes. To merit the continuance of this good opinion, and to carry it with me into my retirement, as the solace of advancing years, will be the object of my most zealous and unceasing efforts.

Having no pretension to the high and commanding claims of my predecessors, whose names are so much more conspicuously identified with our revolution, and who contributed so pre-eminently to promote its success, I consider myself rather as the instrument than the cause of the union which has prevailed in the late election. In surmounting, in favor of my humble pretensions, the difficulties which so often produce division in like occurrences, it is obvious that other powerful causes, indicating the great strength and stability of our Union, have essentially contributed to draw you together. That these powerful causes exist and that they are permanent, is my fixed opinion; that they may produce a like accord in all questions, touching, however remotely, the liberty, prosperity, and happiness of our country, will always be the object of my most fervent prayers to the Supreme Author of all Good.

In a government which is founded by the people, who possess exclusively the sovereignty, it seems proper that the person who may be placed by their suffrages in this high trust, should declare, on commencing its duties, the principles on which he intends to conduct the administration. If the person, thus elected, has served the preceding term, an opportunity is afforded him to review its principal occurrences, and to give such further explanation respecting them, as, in his judgment, may be useful to his constituents. The events of one year have influence on those of another; and, in like manner, of a preceding, on a succeeding administration. The movements of a great nation are connected in all their parts. If errors have been committed, they ought to be corrected; if the policy is sound, it ought to be supported. It is by a thorough knowledge of the whole subject that our fellow citizens are enabled to judge correctly of the past, and to give a proper direction to the future.

Just before the commencement of the last term, the United States had concluded a war with a very powerful nation, on conditions equal and honorable to both parties. The events of that war are too recent, and too deeply impressed on the memory of all, to require a developement from me. Our commerce had been, in a great measure, driven from the sea; our Atlantic and inland frontiers were invaded in almost every part; the waste of life along our coast, and on some parts of our inland frontiers, to the defence of which, our gallant and patriotic citizens were called, was immense; in addition to which, not less than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, were added, at its end, to the public debt.

As soon as the war had terminated, the nation, admonished by its events, resolved to place itself in a situation, which should be better calculated to prevent the recurrence of a like evil, and in case it should recur, to mitigate its calamities. With this view, after reducing our land force to the basis of a peace establishment, which has been further modified since, provision was made for the construction of fortifications at proper points, through the whole extent of our coast, and such an augmentation of our naval force, as should be well adapted to both purposes. The laws, making these provisions, were passed in 1815 and 16 and it has been since, the constant effort of the Executive, to carry them into effect.

The advantage of these fortifications, and of an augmented naval force in the extent contemplated, in point of economy has been fully illustrated, by a report of the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners, lately communicated to Congress, by which it appears, that in an invasion by twenty thousand men, with a correspondent naval force, in a campaign of six months only, the whole expense of the construction of the works would be defrayed by the difference in the sum necessary to maintain the force which would be adequate to our defence with the aid of those works, and that which would be incurred without them. The reason of this difference is obvious. If fortifications are judiciously placed on our great inlets, as distant from our cities as circumstances will permit, they will form the only points of attack, and the enemy will be detained there by a small regular force, a sufficient time to enable our militia to collect, and repair to that on which the attack is made. A force adequate to the enemy, collected at that single point, with suitable preparation for such others as might be menaced, is all that would be requisite. But, if there were no fortifications, then the enemy might go where he pleased, and changing his position, and sailing from place to place, our force must be called out and spread in vast numbers along the whole coast, and on both sides of every bay and river, as high up in each as it might be navigable for ships of war. By these fortifications, supported by our navy, to which they would afford like support, we should present to other powers an armed front from St. Croix to the Sabine, which would protect, in the event of war, our whole coast and interior from invasion; and even in the wars of other powers, in which we were neutral, they would be found eminently useful, as by keeping their public ships at a distance from our cities, peace and order in them would be preserved, and the government be protected from insult.

It need scarcely be remarked that these measures have not been resorted to in a spirit of hostility to other powers. Such a disposition does not exist towards any power. Peace and good will have been, and will hereafter be cultivated by all, and by the most faithful regard to justice. They have been dictated by a love of peace, of economy, and an earnest desire to save the lives of our fellow citizens from that destruction, and our country from that devastation, which are inseparable from war, when it finds us unprepared for it. It is believed and experience has shown, that such a preparation is the best expedient that can be resorted to, to prevent war. I add, with much pleasure, that considerable progress has already been made in these measures of defence, and that they will be completed in a few years, considering the great extent and importance of the object, if the plan be zealously and steadily persevered in.

The conduct of the government in what relates to foreign powers, is always an object of the highest importance to the nation. Its agriculture, commerce, manufactures, fisheries, revenue; in short, its peace, may all be affected by it. Attention is, therefore, due to this subject.

At the period adverted to, the powers of Europe, after having been engaged in long and destructive wars with each other, had concluded a peace, which happily still exists. Our peace with the power with whom we had been engaged, had also been concluded. The war between Spain and the colonies in South America, which had commenced many years before, was then the only conflict that remained unsettled. This being a contest between different parts of the same community, in which other powers had not interfered, was not affected by their accommodations.

This contest was considered, at an early stage, by my predecessor, a civil war, in which the parties were entitled to equal rights in our ports. This decision, the first made by any power, being formed on great consideration of the comparative strength and resources of the parties, the length of time, and successful opposition made by the colonies, and of all other circumstances on which it ought to depend, was in strict accord with the law of nations. Congress has invariably acted on this principle, having made no change in our relations with either party. Our attitude has, therefore, been that of neutrality between them, which has been maintained by the government with the strictest impartiality. No aid has been afforded to either, nor has any privilege been enjoyed by the one, which has not been equally open to the other party. And every exertion has been made in its power, to enforce the execution of the laws, prohibiting illegal equipments, with equal rigor against both.

By this equality between the parties, their public vessels have been received in our ports on the same footing; they have enjoyed an equal right to purchase and export arms, munitions of war, and every other supply—the exportation of all articles whatever being permitted under laws which were passed long before the commencement of the contest; our citizens have traded equally with both, and their commerce with each has been alike protected by the government.

Respecting the attitude which it may be proper for the United States to maintain hereafter between the parties, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the neutrality heretofore observed, should still be adhered to. From the change in the government of Spain, and the negotiation now depending, invited by the Cortes and accepted by the colonies, it may be presumed that their differences will be settled on the terms proposed by the colonies. Should the war be continued, the United States, regarding its occurrences, will always have it in their power to adopt such measures respecting it, as their honor and interest may require.

Shortly after the general peace, a band of adventurers took advantage of this conflict, and of the facility which it afforded, to establish a system of bucaniering in the neighboring seas, to the great annoyance of the commerce of the United States, and, as was represented, of that of other powers. Of this spirit, and of its injurious bearing on the United States, strong proof were afforded, by the establishment at Amelia Islands, and the purposes to which it was made instrumental, by this band, in 1817, and by the occurrences which took place in other parts of Florida, in 1818, the details of which, in both instances, are too well known to require to be now recited. I am satisfied, had a less decisive course been adopted, that the worst consequences would have resulted from it. We have seen that these checks, decisive as they were, were not sufficient to crush that piratical spirit. Many culprits, brought within our limits, have been condemned to suffer death, the punishment due to that atrocious crime. The decisions of upright and enlightend tribunals fall equally on all, whose crimes subject them, by a fair interpretation of the law, to its censure. It belongs to the Executive not to suffer the executions, under these decisions to transcend the great purpose for which punishment is necessary. The full benefit of example being secured, policy, as well as humanity, equally forbids that they should be carried further. I have acted on this principle, pardoning those who appeared to have been led astray by ignorance of the criminality of the acts they had committed, and suffering the law to take effect on those only, in whose favor no extenuating circumstances could be urged.

Great confidence is entertained, that the late treaty with Spain, which has been ratified by both parties, and the ratifications whereof have been exchanged, has placed the relations of the two countries on a basis of permanent friendship. The provision made by it for such of our citizens as have claims on Spain, of the character described, will, it is presumed, be very satisfactory to them; and the boundary which is established between the territories of the parties, westward of the Mississippi, heretofore in dispute, has, it is thought, been settled on conditions just and advantageous to both. But, to the acquisition of Florida, too much importance cannot be attached. It secures to the United States a territory important in itself, and whose importance is much increased by its bearing on many of the highest interests in the Union. It opens to several of the neighboring states a free passage to the ocean, through the province ceded, by several rivers, having their sources high up within their limits. It secures us against all future annoyance from powerful Indian tribes. It gives us several excellent harbors in the Gulf of Mexico for ships of war of the largest size. It covers, by its position in the Gulf, the Mississippi and other great waters within our extended limits, and thereby enables the United States to afford complete protection to the vast and very valuable productions of our whole western country, which find a market through those streams.

By a treaty with the British government, bearing date on the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the convention regulating the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the third of July, 1815, which was about expiring, was revived and continued for the term of ten years from the time of its expiration. By that treaty also, the differences which have arisen under the treaty of Ghent, respecting the right claimed by the United States for their citizens to take and cure fish on the coast of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, with other differences on important interests, were adjusted, to the satisfaction of both parties. No agreement has yet been entered into respecting the commerce between the United States and the British dominions in the West Indies, and on this continent. The restraints imposed on that commerce by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, on a principle of defence, continue still in force.

The negociation with France for the regulation of the commercial relations between the two countries, which, in the course of the last summer, had been commenced at Paris, has since been transferred to this city, and will be pursued on the part of the United States, in the spirit of conciliation, and with an earnest desire that it may terminate in an arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

Our relations with the Barbary powers are preserved in the same state, and by the same means that were employed when I came into this office. As early as 1801, it was found necessary to send a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce, and no period has intervened, a short term excepted, when it was thought advisable to withdraw it. The great interest which the United States have in the Pacific, in commerce and in the fisheries, have also made it necessary to maintain a naval force there. In disposing of this force, in both instances, the most effectual measures in our power have been taken, without interfering with its other duties for the suppression of the slave trade and of piracy, in the neighboring seas.

The situation of the United States, in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenue, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late war, and the revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our great resources, therefore, remain untouched, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of our fellow citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honor of their country.

Under the present depression of prices, affecting all the productions of the country, and every branch of industry, proceeding from causes explained on a former occasion, the revenue has considerably diminished; the effect of which has been to compel Congress either to abandon these great measures of defence, or to resort to loans or internal taxes, to supply the deficiency. On the presumption that this depression, and the deficiency in the revenue arising from it, would be temporary, loans were authorised for the demands of the last and present year. Anxious to relieve my fellow-citizens in 1817, from every burden which could be dispensed with, and the state of the Treasury permitting it, I recommended the repeal of the internal taxes, knowing that such relief was then peculiarly necessary, in consequence of the great exertions made in the late war. I made that recommendation under a pledge that, should the public exigencies require a recurrence to them at any time while I remained in this trust, I would, with equal promptitude, perform the duty which would then be alike incumbent on me. By the experiment now making it will be seen, by the next session of Congress, whether the revenue shall have been so augmented as to be adequate to all these necessary purposes. Should the deficiency still continue, and especially should it be probable that it would be permanent, the course to be pursued appears to me to be obvious. I am satisfied that, under certain circumstances, loans may be resorted to with great advantage. I am equally well satisfied, as a general rule, that the demands of the current year, especially in time of peace, should be provided for by the revenue of that year. I have never dreaded, nor have I ever shunned, in any situation in which I have been placed, making appeals to the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, well knowing that they could never be made in vain, especially in times of great emergency, or for purposes of high national importance. Independently of the exigencies of the case, many considerations of great weight urge a policy having in view a provision of revenue to meet, to a certain extent, the demands of the nation, without relying altogether on the precarious resource of foreign commerce. I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles of the same kind, would, without imposing any serious burdens on the people, enhance the price of produce, promote our manufactures, and augment the revenue, at the same time that they made it more secure and permanent.

The care of the Indian tribes, within our limits, has long been an essential part of our system, but, unfortunately, it has not been executed in a manner to accomplish all the objects intended by it. We have treated them as independent nations, without their having any substantial pretention to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and, in many instances, paved the way to their destruction. The progress of our settlements westward, supported, as they are, by a dense population, has constantly driven them back, with almost the total sacrifice of the lands which they have been compelled to abandon. They have claims on the magnanimity, and, I may add, on the justice of this nation, which we must all feel. We should become their real benefactors, we should perform the office of their Great Father, the endearing title which they emphatically give to the Chief Magistrate of our Union. Their sovereignty over vast territories should cease, in lieu of which the right of soil should be secured to each individual, and his posterity, in competent portions, and, for the territory thus ceded by each tribe, some reasonable equivalent should be granted, to be vested in permanent funds, for the support of civil government over them, and for the education of their children, for their instruction in the arts of husbandry, and to provide sustenance for them until they could provide it for themselves. My earnest hope is, that Congress will digest some plan, founded on these principles, with such improvements as their wisdom may suggest, and carry it into effect as soon as it may be practicable.

Europe is again unsettled, and the prospect of war increasing. Should the flame light up, in any quarter, how far it may extend, it is impossible to foresee. It is our peculiar felicity to be altogether unconnected with the causes which produce this menacing aspect elsewhere. With every power, we are in perfect amity, and it is our interest to remain so, if it be practicable, on just conditions. I see no reasonable cause to apprehend variance with any power, unless it proceed from a violation of our maritime rights. In these contests, should they occur, and to whatever extent they may be carried, we shall be neutral; but, as a neutral power, we have rights which it is our duty to maintain. For light injuries, it will be incumbent on us to seek redress in a spirit of amity, in full confidence that, injuring none, none would knowingly injure us. For more imminent dangers we should be prepared, and it should always be recollected, that such preparation, adapted to the circumstances, and sanctioned by the judgment and wishes of our constituents, cannot fail to have a good effect, in averting dangers of every kind. We should recollect, also, that the season of peace is best adapted to these preparations.

If we turn our attention, fellow-citizens, more immediately to the internal concerns of our country, and more especially to those on which its future welfare depends, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results. It is now rather more than forty-four years since we declared our independence, and thirty-seven since it was acknowledged. The talents and virtues which were displayed in that great struggle, were a sure presage of all that has since followed. A people who were able to surmount, in their infant state, such great perils, would be more competent, as they rose into manhood, to repel any which they might meet in their progress. Their physical strength would be more adequate to foreign danger, and the practice of self-government, aided by the light of experience, could not fail to produce an effect equally salutary, on all those questions connected with the internal organization. These favorable anticipations have been realized. In our whole system, national and state, we have shunned all the defects which unceasingly preyed on the vitals and destroyed the ancient republics. In them, there were distinct orders, a nobility and a people, or the people governed in one assembly. Thus, in the one instance, there was a perpetual conflict between the orders in society for the ascendency, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the ruin of the state. In the other, in which the people governed in a body, & whose dominions seldom exceeded the dimensions of a county in one of our states, a tumultuous and disorderly movement, permitted only a transitory existence. In this great nation there is but one order, that of the people, whose power, by a peculiarly happy improvement of the representative principle, is transferred from them without impairing, in the slightest degree, their sovereignty, to bodies of their own creation, and to persons elected by themselves, in the full extent necessary for all the purposes of free, enlightened, and efficient government. The whole system is elective, the complete sovereignty being in the people, and every officer, in every department, deriving his authority from, and being responsible to, them for his conduct.

Our career has corresponded with this great outline. Perfection in our organization could not have been expected in the outset, either in the national or state governments, or in tracing the line between their respective powers. But no serious conflict has arisen, nor any contest but such as are managed by argument, and by a fair appeal to the good sense of the people; and many of the defects which experience has clearly demonstrated, in both governments, have been remedied. By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, there is every reason to believe that our system will soon attain the highest degree of perfection of which human institutions are capable, and that the movement, in all its branches, will exhibit such a degree of order and harmony, as to command the admiration and respect of the civilized world.

Our physical attainments have not been less eminent. Twenty-five years ago the river Mississippi was shut up, and our western brethren had no outlet for their commerce. What has been the progress since that time? The river has not only become the property of the United States from its source to the ocean, with all its tributary streams, (with the exception of the upper part of the Red river only,) but Louisiana, with a fair and liberal boundary on the western side, and the Floridas on the eastern, have been ceded to us. The United States now enjoy the complete and uninterrupted sovereignty over the whole territory from St. Croix to the Sabine. New states, settled from among ourselves in this, and in other parts, have been admitted into our Union, in equal participation in the national sovereignty with the original states. Our population has augmented in an astonishing degree, and extended in every direction. We now, fellow-citizens, comprise within our limits the dimensions and faculties of a great power, under a government possessing all the energies of any government ever known to the old world, with an utter incapacity to oppress the people.

Entering, with these views, the office which I have just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, and to the utmost of my ability, I derive great satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be assisted in the several departments by the very enlightened and upright citizens from whom I have received so much aid in the preceding term. With full confidence in the continuance of that candor, and generous indulgence, from my fellow-citizens at large, which I have heretofore experienced, and with a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me.

For the Boston Recorder.

In some of our periodical publications it has of late become quite fashionable to ridicule the Methodists. Though I am far from believing *all* that they believe and from justifying *all* that they do, still I am quite as far from justifying the licentious and embittered invective, which some find it their pleasure to employ against them. I am not sure that the opinions which they entertain and the feelings which they express are not in some measure entertained and expressed by Christians of other denominations. I am at least suspicious that the spirit which leads to this kind of burlesque in the treatment of Methodism, would, were it unrestrained, breathe out threatning and slaughter against *vital piety* wherever it may be found. Such a spirit is not peculiar to the present time. Goldsmith, the beauty of whose style were there no other excellency in his writings, would ever procure him readers, condescended, from what motives I will not conjecture, in ridicule of Methodism, to write a treatise, of which, if he is now in heaven I am convinced, he one day bitterly repented. It is no strange thing that those who live godly in Christ Jesus, should suffer persecution. It is no strange thing that those who are filled with the Holy Spirit should be charged with being drunken with new wine. But it is strangely inconsistent that those, who are always talking about *liberality*, *charity*, and *complaisance*, should assault with a skeptic's sneer and worse than an infidel's laugh, their conscientious brethren, because they believe and are pious enough to live according to the belief, "that except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." Are they indeed certain that there is no such thing as the *throes* of a *new-birth*. Are they absolutely sure that, what they condemn as enthusiasm and wild-fire, has not been in any instance "repentance unto life?" Has an angel from heaven told them that they are perfectly safe in contumeliously misrepresenting the motives and aspersing the characters of those who are not ashamed of the sigh of penitential sorrow? Is it not hazardous to indulge in sarcasm and raillery when there is even a possibility that the object of such remark is the "sinner that repenteth?" Who would not think it dangerous to speak in unqualified terms of disapprobation, not to say of derision, of that numerous religious sect, who, with all their excess of zeal, have done so much to spread abroad the true knowledge of Christ, to check the torrent of vice and encourage the practice of virtue, and who have submitted to labors and trials in the missionary cause unknown in the history of those who have thus ungenerously reproached them? For my own part, I had infinitely rather be a humble, penitent Methodist, than to stand responsible for "Southey's Life of Wesley," or the review of that work from an American press. Z.

DEATHS.

At sea, near Madras, Mr. Thomas Young, Jun. son of Mr. Thomas Young of Providence, in the 22d year of his age.—He was second officer of the ship Four Sisters, lost in the month of May last, and at the time of his death, had been absent from his friends ten years; the Four Sisters was upset in a severe gale, when all of her crew (a Lascar excepted) amounting to upwards of a hundred souls, perished. Mr. Young, survived the loss of the ship five days by clinging to a spar, when he became exhausted, lost his hold, and sunk into the bosom of the waves.

Broadcloths and Black Bombazin

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, No. 47, Ma Street, has just received a fresh a ment of Black and Blue Broadcloths and C meres. Also, wide and narrow black Bo zines of good quality. 4wis March

FRESH LEGHORNS.

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, 47 Market S has just received 2 Cases Leghorn netts, No's. 30 to 50, which will be sold very March 3. ep2m. March

MRS. J. BLANCHARD,

At the head of Weymouth Land

HAS constantly on hand, a complete as ment of *FANCY GOODS*—also, *Mill ry* and *Mantua-Making* executed in the fashionable style, and a general assortment Mourning Articles of the best quality. Likew Mourning Bonnets ready made, at the lo price. 6w11 March 1

SAL ÆRATUS.

THIS is an excellent article for the u families, both as to Medicinal and Culi purposes. It is in great use in many of our ports, and is found to be a very convenient necessary article of domestic economy, and once known cannot but be universally appr It is for sale by the subscriber, at his Shop Williams-street, formerly Round Lane.—Wh also may be had, a full assortment of

GENUINE GROCERIES.

March 10. MILO FURBUSH

DR. SPRING'S SERMON.

JUST received, and for sale by S. T. A STRONG, No. 50, Cornhill—A SERMON livered before the *New-England Society of* City and State of New-York, on the 22d of cember, 1820, being the Second Centennial lebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims at P month. By GARDINER SPRING, D.D. Price 25

Also, *The LIFE OF WESLEY*; with a H tory of the *Rise and Progress of Methodism*, ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. Second edition; volume, octavo. $2, 50.—☞ BOOKS *REDUCED PRICES.* March

Academy for Young Ladies in Charlestow

MISS TUTTLE & MISS SMITH, PROPOSE to commence a School for Yo Ladies and Misses in Charlestown, Ms. on first Monday of April next.

Terms per quarter.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, and Plain Sewing, $4 Eng. Grammar, Arithmetic & Composition, History, Rhetoric, and Drawing Maps, including the above, Logic, Chemistry, the Latin and French Languages, including the above, 1

Reference may be had to Stevens Hayw Esq. of Charlestown, or Dr. Abner Phelps Boston. Applications for admission into school may be left with either of the above ed gentlemen. March 10, 1821.

MUSIC TUITION.

MR. S. P. TAYLOR, *from New-York*, P fessor and Teacher of Music, and Organ of the "West Church," respectfully tenders Professional Services to the Ladies and Gent men of Boston, in teaching the *Piano Forte*, *gan* and *Singing*. ☞ Application to be ma at the *Franklin Music Warehouse*, No. 6, Mi street; or at his house in Clark-street, where will give Instructions to those Pupils, who have the use of his Pianoforte. eoptf Jan.

Improvement of the Mind with Questio

JAMES LORING, has just Published and Sale at his Book-Store, No. 2, Cornhill, p 50 cents half bound and 63 cents in sheep, lettered:—

The Improvement of the Mind. By Is WATTS, D. D. to which are added, Questions *dapted to the Work*; for the use of Schools Academies.

Dr. Johnson's Recommendation.

"Few books have been perused by me greater pleasure than Dr. Watts' *Improv of the Mind*; of which the radical prin may indeed be found in Locke's *Conduct Understanding*; but they are so expanded ramified by Watts, as to confer on him the of a work in the highest degree useful and p ing. Whoever has the care of instructing may be charged with deficiency in his du this book is not recommended." *Dr. John Life of Dr. Watts.*

☞ The above volume contains the whol the First Part of Dr. Watts's Improvement Mind. This is believed to be sufficiently plete in itself without the Second Part, an particularly suited to the capacities of Persons. Both Parts might render the W expensive for many scholars, and thus ex the whole. As this First Part, was orig published in a separate volume, it is plain the excellent Author did not consider it a ing any indispensable connexion with the Se

Also—Mason's Treatise on Self-Knowl with Questions adapted to the work, fo use of Schools and Academies; Doddridge's and Progress of Religion in the soul, with a dex, now first added—Florian's William Te Switzerland Delivered, with a frontispiece.

Gulliver's Travels, by Dean Swift, contai five illustrative cuts.

First Catechism for Children, containing C mon Things necessary to be known at an age. By Rev. David Blair.

In the Press, Edwards on the Affections, ab ed by Ellerby, From the London edition which will be added an Index of Subjects ments of Orthography, by way of Question Answer. eop3m Jan.

WE the subscribers having been appo by the Hon. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, C missioners to receive and examine the cla the several Creditors of the Estate of Th HOLLIS, late of Braintree, in said County, tleman, deceased, represented insolvent; by give notice, that six months are allowed Creditors to bring in and prove their claims that the same will be attended to at the ling-house of Dea. David Hollis, in said B tree, on the last Wednesday of March and four following months, from 1 to 5 o'clock, of said days. NATH'L WALES, } Comm CALEB FRENCH, } sione

Braintree, Feb. 15, 1821.

MAN SERVANT WANTED,

OF sober and industrious habits, and we quainted with his business. The be commendations will be required. March

WANTED, in a small family, a good C *Also*, a middle aged Woman to do C ber-work, nice washing, pleating and se None need apply unless perfectly steady i habits and industrious. Apply at this offi

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THIS splendid establishment, filling spacious halls and apartments, has the recent large *additions*, become unque bly superior to any thing of the kind in A The immense collections of Natural Hist tiquities and Miscellaneous Curiosities, from all parts of the World, and neatly a for the inspection of visitors, will ever a most rational and sublime gratification the most elegant and interesting groupes Figures, portraits of distinguished Public ters, Cosmoramas, Pondrometer, Mechan ventions, &c. will insure the greatest delightful amusement. Open every day ening. Well warmed and handsomely ated. Excellent music on the Great O various other instruments. Admittance whole only 25 cents.